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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/765,137	01/28/2004	Takayuki Onodera	248135US3	9718

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EXAMINER	
CRENSHAW, MARVIN P	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2854	

DATE MAILED: 05/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/765,137	ONODERA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Marvin P. Crenshaw	2854	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *the amendment filed on 3/07/2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1 - 20* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1 - 20* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *20 January 2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *1/28/2004*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 5 – 8 and 11 - 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Onadera et al. (6,298,778) in view of Schwopfinger (5,320,042) and Marentes et al. (5,488,467).

With respect to claim 1, Onadera et al. teaches a stencil printer (Fig. 1) comprising a print drum (1) comprising a porous hollow cylinder rotatably supported and configured such that a perforated stencil is wrapped around an outer periphery of said print drum, pressing means (20) for forming a pressing portion when pressed against said print drum, feeding means (20) for feeding a sheet-like recording medium toward said pressing portion and a plurality of conveying members (33a and 33b) configured to convey the recording medium wherein one of said conveying members expected to contact, when the recording medium carrying an image on one surface thereof is reversed and again fed by said feeding means.

However, Onadera does not teach having a surface first is provided with a highly oil-repellent surface configuration.

Schwopfinger teaches a surface first is provided with a highly oil-repellent surface configuration.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide Onadera et al. to have a surface first is provided with a highly oil-repellent surface configuration as taught by Schwopfinger provide an efficient means for transporting the sheet through the printing press without the ink smearing.

However, Onadera as modified by Schwodfinger does not teach wherein one of the conveying members comprises a cam member with a registration roller pair including a first roller disposed on a lever and the cam member configured to contact an end of the lever to move the first roller into and out of contact with a second roller.

Marentes et al. teaches wherein one of the conveying members (Fig. 1) comprises a cam member (16) with a registration roller pair including a first roller (10) disposed on a lever (12) and the cam member configured to contact an end of the lever to move the first roller into and out of contact with a second roller (22).

It would have been obvious to further modify Onadera to have one of the conveying members comprises a cam member with a registration roller pair including a first roller disposed on a lever and the cam member configured to contact an end of the lever to move the first roller into and out of contact with a second roller as taught by Marentes et al. so as to provide an effective means for moving the a first roller in and out of contact with a second roller to transport a sheet of paper.

With respect to claim 2, Onadera et al. teaches the printer wherein the a registration roller pair is configured to convey the recording medium toward said pressing portion at a preselected timing (See col. 9, lines 32 – 42).

With respect to claim 8, Onadera et al. teaches a stencil printer (Fig. 1) comprising a print drum (1) comprising a porous hollow cylinder rotatably supported and configured such that a perforated stencil is wrapped around an outer periphery of said print drum, pressing means (20) for forming a pressing portion when drum pressed against said print feeding means for feeding a sheet-like recording medium toward said pressing portion and a registration roller pair (33a and 33b) configured to convey the recording medium toward said pressing portion at a preselected timing (See abstract) wherein one roller of said registration roller pair expected to contact, when the recording medium carrying an image on one surface thereof is reversed and again fed by said feeding mean.

However, Onadera et al. does not teach having one surface first is provided with a highly oil-repellent surface configuration.

Schwopfinger teaches a surface first is provided with a highly oil-repellent surface configuration.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide Onadera et al. to have a surface first is provided with a highly oil-repellent surface configuration as taught by Schwopfinger provide an efficient means for transporting the sheet through the printing press without the ink smearing.

With respect to claims 5 – 7 and 11 – 13, Onadera et al. does not teach having a fine oil-repellant grains are positioned on a surface on a roller.

With respect to claim 5 – 7 and 11 - 13, Schwopfinger teaches having a fine oil-repellent grains (See col. 1, lines 45 – 57) are positioned on a surface of the second

roller, wherein said fine oil-repellent grains comprise glass beads (6) and wherein a sheet holding said fine oil-repellent grains integrally therewith, adhered to the surface of the one roller (See col. 1, lines 17 – 25).

It would have been obvious to further modify Onadera et al. to have a roller with oil-repellent grains over the surface of the roller as taught by Scwopfinger to provide an efficient means for transporting the sheet through the printing press without the ink smearing.

With respect to claims 14 – 19, Onadera as modified by Schwopfinger do not teach wherein one of the conveying members comprises a follower member disposed on the end of a lever and a cam configured to contact the lever.

Marentas et al. teaches a printer wherein the one of the conveying members comprises a follower member disposed on the end of the lever (12), and the cam (16) member is configured to contact the follower (20) member to move the first roller into and out of contact with the second roller, wherein the follower member is rotatably mounted on the end of the lever (Fig. 1), wherein the lever (12) is configured to pivot on a pivot shaft (14) disposed between the end of the lever and the first roller, further comprising a follower (20) member disposed on the end of the lever, the follower member (20) configured to be contacted by the cam member to move the second roller into and out of contact with the one roller, wherein the follower member (20) is rotatably mounted on the end of the lever and the lever is configured to pivot on a pivot shaft disposed between the end of the lever and the second roller.

It would have been obvious to further modify Onadera to have one of the conveying members comprises a follower member disposed on the end of a lever and a cam configured to contact the lever as taught by Marentas et al. to provide an effective means for moving the first roller in and out of contact with a second roller to convey to the recording medium.

With respect to claim 20, Onadera teaches a stencil printer (Fig. 1) comprising a stencil forming (1) device configured to form a stencil a print drum configured to form an image corresponding to the stencil, a pressing member (20) configured to press a recording medium against the print drum to transfer the image to the recording medium, and first (33b) and second (33a) rollers to deliver the recording medium to the pressing member.

However, Onadera does not teach a first roller disposed on a lever, second roller with a surface structure and a cam member configured to move the first roller in and out of contact with a second roller.

Marentas et al. teaches a first roller (10) disposed on an end of a lever (12), and the second roller (22) comprising a surface configured to prevent adherence of the image to the second roller and a cam (16) member configured to contact the end of the lever to move the first roller into and out of contact with the second roller.

It would have been obvious to modify Onadera to have a first roller disposed on a lever, second roller with a surface structure and a cam member configured to move the first roller in and out of contact with a second roller as taught by Marentas et al. to

provide and effective means for moving the first roller in and out of contact with a second roller to convey to the recording medium.

Claims 3, 4, 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Onadera et al. in view of Schwopfinger and Marentes et al. and further in view of Kon (JP 58002146A).

Onadera et al. as modified by Schwopfinger and Marentes et al. teach all that is claimed, as discussed in the above rejection of claims 1, 2, 5 – 8 and 11 - 13, except one roller of the registration roller pair has a surface formed of Fluororubber.

With respect to claim 3, 4, 9 and 10, Kon teaches having a second roller of a roller pair expected to contact the image surface of the recording medium is formed of fluororubber (See Abstract) and wherein a fluororubber (See Abstract) layer is formed on a surface of the one roller of the registration roller pair expected to contact the image surface of the recording medium.

It would have been obvious to further modify Onadera et al. to have the second roller of the registration roller pair has a surface formed of Fluororubber as taught by Kon so that the roller will not swell when it is brought into contact wit the paper.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed March 07, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Specifically, Onodera teaches all that is claimed of having a stencil printer. Also, Schwopfinger teaches the claimed language of having a highly oil-repellent surface. Marentes et al. has been added to teach the language of having one

of the conveying members comprises a follower member disposed on the end of a lever and a cam configured to contact the lever to move a first roller in and out of engagement with a second roller.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marvin P. Crenshaw whose telephone number is (571) 272-2158. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 7:00 - 5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Hirshfeld can be reached on (571) 272-2168. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

MPC
May 3, 2005

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